NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1889.-TEN PAGES,

LORD SALISBURY ANXIOUS.

ANOTHER EXPLANATION ABOUT THE BRIT-ISH LEGATION AT WASHINGTON.

FIGHTING THE RING IN THE COUNTY COUNCIL-THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN-THE O'BRIEN CONTROVERSY - PLUCKY ANTI-CO-ERCIONISTS-MR. BEERBOHM TREE'S FALSTAFF.

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Copyright: 1889 : By The New-York Tribune. London, Feb. 12 .- Lord Salisbury, whose conscience seems uneasy, offers still another ex-

planation respecting the British Legation at Wash-When he described the report of Sir he did not mean to imply that it was, as I said, practically settled, and that the announcement of it was merely premature. I do not suppose he meant to imply it, or meant the world to infer it; nor did I say so. He wished to come as near denying the statement as he could with due regard to the truth. He does not deny that Sir Julian Pauncefote will be the next British Minister to

I use Lord Salisbury's name in this matter because it is he who is finally responsible. The present explanation comes, however, not directly from him, but from the Foreign Office. Both Lord Salisbury and the permanent clerks under are nervously anxious it should not be supposed that they will have anything to say on this subject to the Cleveland Administration. are going to wait, they say, till Mr. Blaine's first dispatch arrives before announcing anybody as British Minister. Sir Julian Pauncefote is, none the less, overwhelmed with congratulations on his

Public opinion has proved too strong for the ring in the County Council. They, after putting through their slate for Aldermen, meant to make Mr. Firth permanent chairman. The slate has been broken, and Lord Rosebery chosen almost So lately as Sunday this was believed to be impossible by those who knew what him. the Progressives, as the extreme men call themselves, had arranged. " Lord Rosebery will never said one of them; "he is a gentleman." But as he is also able, acute and firm, with abundant force of character, he may even keep order in what thus far has been, say those who have attended the meetings of the Council, a bear garden. Sir John Lubbock is vice-chairman. Mr. Firth is to be consoled with a deputy chairman-

The Bishop of Lincoln, whose trial began today, is prosecuted for what is commonly called Ritualism. Consecration and the administration of the Lord's Supper are in this country regulated by law. They are to be done in a certain manner, and not otherwise. The Bishop is accused of having done them otherwise, hence the proceedings. The Archbishop of Canterbury holds court in Lambeth Palace for the trial of his suffragan. Not for 200 years has a similar court been held. It is the Church Association which prosecutes. Both parties appear by counsel. The Bishop appeared this morning in person, also attended by his chaplains. Still higher state surrounded the Archbishop, who came with his chaplains and four Bishops, those of London, Manchester, Oxford, and Salisbury. A silver mitre was borne before him. Ladies were present. Prayer was offered. Then the Bishop of Lincoln read a protest against the jurisdiction of the based on legal grounds. This will be

argued out a month hence by eminent counsel. Meantime there is, I apprehend, nobody who does not respect the personal character, picty and learning of Dr. King, the incriminated Bishop. The contest between him and his opponents is but one other incident in the struggle between who would Romanize the Church of England and the Protestant party, who regard The Bishop of Lincoln unluckily takes the Papistical view. He uses, according to the indictment, alter lights, the mixed chalice, the castward position and the sign of the cross, and does other acts which in the sight of his opponents are abominations. Not a few zealots will accept his prosecution as an invitation to go and do like-

The squabble about Mr. O'Brien's treatment To a low ebb indeed are politics reduced when parties can find no better issue than this on which to divide. The literature of the subject is immense. Most of it, indeed, is to be found in Gladstonian and other Home Rule journals. Mr. Balfour has replied to their attacks in a letter much too long, and otherwise inferior to his usual manner. He, however, denies explicitly enough most of the charges made by Mr. O'Brien's friends. If you believe Mr. Balfour, who, of course, gets most of his facts from the prison officials, no great harm has been done to Mr. O'Brien's delicate constitution. Mr. O'Brien himself has said that no more violence was used than was necessary if compliance with the prison rules was to be enforced. The Mayor of Clonmel declares he does not believe Mr. Balfour, declares all his statements so many lies and quibbles, and challenges him to order a sworn inquiry. Meetings are held in England by the dozen, in which these matters are solemnly discussed and resolutions passed. The very latest grievance is the removal of Mr. O'Brien to another lail, compelling him against his protest to travel in a second-class railway carriage. He is to be tried on another charge, and seems likely to

spend most of the next Session in prison. Spoiled by the weather, is the epitaph on Sunday's Hyde Park demonstration against coercion. There were, however, hundreds, if not thousands, who marched all the way from the East End in a blinding snowstorm; only to find that the orators whom they came to hear had stayed at home. I passed one of these processions in Oxford-st., trudging sturdily on with banners and bands, good-humored and tremendously in

Wives of Windsor" in the regular evening bill at the Haymarket. It was tried on Saturday night with the house not quite full, and with a company which as a whole cannot be said to deal with Shakespeare's comedy in a Shakespearean spirit. Mr. Beerbohm Tree himself is a brilliant exception. His Falstaff, though much criticised when first seen some weeks since in the afternoon, is a rkable performance. Mr. Tree has few natural gifts for the part, but plays it with such unctuousness and such conviction that it is perhaps the best piece of acting he has yet done.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—The Boerse was agitated to-day by Moscow advices to the offect that Russian troops had stersburg telegrams state that the Government's set is to retailate upon the Ameer, who is executy wholesale partisans of Ishak Khan and warned class of the approach of war with the Czar. London responses stated that the Ameer is ed not to attack Russia without British assent.

Boston, Feb. 12 (Special).—A sispatch from the City of Mexico says that there was a sensational development to-day in the case of Louis Huller, of the Interompany, Mexico, a Connecticut corpora-offices at Hartford, New-York, London, City

LE CARON'S WORK ENDED.

THE BRITISH SPY FINISHES HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE PARNELL COMMISSION

HE DECLARES AGAIN THAT PARNELL FAVORED REVOLUTIONARY METHODS-LE CARON'S PAY-WORKINGS OF THE "V. C."-AN ALLEGED LETTER PROM DEVOY.

London, Feb. 12.-The cross-examination of La upon the resumption of the sitting of the Parnell Commission to-day. He said he had visited Europe capacity and sometimes unprofessionally. He reported himself to the authorities on each occasion except once in 1867. Neither Mr. O'Kelly nor Mr. Julian Pauncefote's appointment as unauthorized, Parcell had ever written to him. The Fenlans expelled Mr. O'Kelly, the witness said, because he had joined with Mr. Parnell in the open movement. O'Leary denounced Mr. O'Kelly. Witness believed

that O'Leary was a violent opponent of the League.

The witness said he delivered sealed packets from Messrs. Devoy and O'Leary to Mr. Egan in Paris, in 1881, and acknowledged that the security of the seals alone prevented him from opening the packets. again saw Mr. Egan in America in 1883. Mr. Egan House of Commons. He conversed with Mr. Parnell and was complimented by him, on his work. The Irish Republican Brotherhood was then opposing Mr. Parnell so far as the home organization was concerned. Mr. Parnell complained of this opposition and said that the home and sister organization would have been crippled had they not obtained assistance from

At Mr. Parnell's request the witness saw Devoy and Sullivan and two others in America. He did not to Mr. Parnell because he had not been requested to. Moreover, Egan had instructed witness to write to no reference to Egan.

The most important part of Mr. Parnell's conversation concerned his views as a revolutionist. He declared that he did not see why an insurrection should be unsuccessful. Witness had heard this before from Egan, but coming from Mr. Parnell it startled

Sir Henry James, counsel for "The Times," here announced that they had agreed not to produce documents which were the subject of discussion on Friday last. These are the documents in reference to wished to endanger men's lives by insisting on making them public.

Le Caron, continuing, said that the Government paid him 2,000 pounds between February, 1868, and August, 1870. He spent every cent of this for pubthe purposes. For instance, he took John O'Neill's to keep him from becoming a defaulter. This action gave witness a strong hold upon O'Neill. He had spent more than he had received in the public service. He had made no arrangements for future reward. THE MEETING AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

He said that the V. C. organization, which numbered 23,000 members, deliberately and knowingly supported the dynamite policy. In the convention of 1881, 162 of the delegates present favored the use of dynamite. The convention held in Madison Square Garden, New-York, in 1884 advocated the dynamite policy. Sullivan, Lomasney, Cronan, Smythe, Scallon, Hick, Purlong and Crane were present at that con-

carpet bag" Senator. He had not heard of any crime being attributed to Mr. Jones. Witness attended the open and secret caucuses of the Chicago Convention in 1881. Messis. Sheeby, Healy and T. P. O'Connor were not present at the secret meetings.

Le Caron here produced a photograph of Mr. Par nell. He said that he had received two of these pho tographs, one of which was malled to him in care of Mr. Brennan, at the League headquarters, Dublin. The stamped with the House of Commons stamp. Mr. Parnell signed one of the photographs: "Yours very truly, C. S. Parnell." This was done in witness's presence. The other photograph was similarly signed. duced was Mr. Parnell's gift or the one that was sent to him by mail. Egan gave him his photograph, which was signed "Best regards," in Paris, in 1881. Eggan also gave him a photograph of a leading member of the League, which was similarly signed. Egan write the words mentioned on both photographs Boynton sent Egan two photographs with a note, saying: "Please give these to our friend to take to

Le Caron said that the convention of 1881 unanimously agreed to carry on a secret warfare. V. C. comprised the dynamite party apart from the O'Donovan Rossa party. The secret organization was first conceived in 1809. The V. C. dated from 1872. Rossa was expelled from the organization for insubordination. He wanted to rule or ruin. The connection between the Supremo Counsel and the V. C. was ruptured at the Boston convention in 1884, each organization claiming to be the legitimate body.

Mr. Parnell requested witness to write to Devoy. Sullivan, Hines and Carroll. Since his examination in chief witness had received from America one of Devoy's original letters. It was dated, "Office of James Reynolds, No. 41 Orange-st., New-Haven, June 24,

Mr. Asquith, of counsel for Mr. Parnell, objected to the introduction of the letters.

Attorney-General Webster explained that the letter showed what passed between Devoy and Le Caron oncerning what Mr. Parnell had instructed Le Caron

The letter was admitted in evidence. It read:

The letter was admitted in evidence. It read:

Dear Friend: I am sorry I was obliged to go to New-York on Saturday. I did not receive your letter until I returned last night. I thank you for your information, and for the interest you take in a matter affecting us all so closely. I have not yet matter affecting us all so closely. I have not yet matter affecting us all so closely. I have not yet heard from H. (meaning Hines). I received yesterday a short note from E. (meaning Egan) strongly urging me to come over, but can not understand why until I get your explanation. I should like to come it I could not speak for anybody. No man could speak for the V. C. without authority; which it will take time to the state who are hostlie, but who, I feel certain, do not represent the opinion of the home organization. There can be no chance there until there is a change of persons, which is sure to come in tame. All I could do would be to tell E. and P. ("F" meaning Parnell) on my own responsibility what will satisfy our friends, and make proposals. I might feel morally certain that they would be approved, but I would on no account have them pay my expenses, which would place me in a false position. I have asked our friends, advice here as to whether they think it the right thing to do. They will consider the matter, but I don't think now that it shall be so advised. They (Parnell and his friends) seem to misunderstand the dissatisfaction here. It is caused not by their action in Ireland, but by the caused not by their action in Ireland, but by the caused not by their action in Ireland, but by the caused not by their action in Ireland, but by the caused not by their action in Ireland, but by the caused not by their action of Mr. Parnell's friends in attempting at the open convention to depose, dis-

Buffalo" related to the action of Mr. Parnell's friends in attempting at the open convention to depose, dis-organize and disrupt the revolutionary organization.

No reference was intended to the protests made at Buffalo against violence and crime.

The witness identified the alleged speech by Mr. Parnell, referring to the latter's determination to Parnell, referring to the latter's determination to "sover the last link binding Ireland and England." He also testified that, on the occasion of Alexander Sullivan's trial for murder, Sheriff Agnew, who was a member of the secret organization, selected and "fixed" the jury. Sullivan was acquitted, on the ground that he shot the man for affronting his wife, and that it was a case of justifiable homicide.

This ended the examination of the witness. Upon leaving the stand, Le Caron said he wished to apologize if he had been impertinent. He did not know the rules of the Court. He thanked all for the courtery that had been shown him, saluted the bench and bar, and left the court-roots.

The Court then adjourned.

Mr. Harris, M. P., denies the truth of the evidence concerning him given before the Parnell Commission.

JOHN J. HYNES DENOUNCES LE CARON. Buffalo, Peb. 12 (Special).—John J. Hynes, the man-referred to by Le Caron in his testimony before the Parnell Commission, and in the letter from Devoy posed changes in the arbitration law. Mr. Daly's motion was adopted. On Alston G. Culver's motion the chair man of the Executive Committee of 1888 was instructed to call the Executive Committee of 1889 to meet for organization on Wodnesday evening. February 21.

the National Land League then. I have attended all the Land League and National League conventi and am well acquainted with all the leaders in the movement, and when a comparatively unknown man

like Dr. Le Caron pretends to have had conversations with men like Parneli, Egan and Dillon, I am satisfied that he is a liar. They are men who never talked even to me when I was a member of the Central Council of the League save in generalities." THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

IT ESTABLISHES HOUSES OF PEERS AND COM-MONS-THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. Tokio, Feb. 12.-The new Constitution was pro gated from the throne by the Mikado on Monday. The Constitution establishes a House of Peers, th elective and partly nominated by the Mikado, and a House of Commons of 300 members. The right of suffrage is given to all men of the age of twenty-five years and over who pay taxes to the amount of \$22 yearly. Liberty of religion, freedom of speech and the right of public meeting are established. Parlia-ment shall possess legislative functions and the con-trol of the finances under limitations. Judges cannot be removed except by special legislation.

FLOQUET'S BILL BEFORE THE SENATE. Paris, Feb. 12.-In the Senate to-day Pret Floquet introduced the Scrutin d'Arrondisse and asked urgency for the measure, which was granted. On the proposal of M. de Casabianea, was decided that the Bureau should meet immediately and appoint a committee on the bill.

The adoption by the Chamber of Deputies last night of the bill has afforded much gratification to the Opportunist journals. The "Republique Francaise" says: "We armed the Republic yesterday. We will not disarm it to-morrow by voting for a revision of the constitution." The "Journal des Debats" says: The establishment of the Scrutin d'Arrondissement system of voting can only result favorably with moderate Cabinet in office." moderate Cabinet in office."

The Radical journals fear the consequences that will follow the adoption of the measure. The Monarchical and Boulangist papers declare that the action of the Chamber of Deputies in passing the bill will not change the verdict of the electors, who, they say, do not desire any more parliamentarism.

Dublin, Feb. 12.-William O'Brien was taken from Tralee to Killarney to-day, where he was arraigned on the last summons issued against him for violating the Crimes Act. Mr. O'Brien looked haggard. When his case was called in court he asked is an adjournment on the ground that he had not been able to con The court granted the request, and set the hearing for Monday. The Government had posted a proclamation along the route from Trales to Kil-larney forbidding the gathering of crowds. Mr. O'Brien was excerted by a force of military.

Dublin, Feb. 12.-In Donegal to-day James O'Kelly, M. P. for North Roscommon, was sentenced to six

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKS IN GLASGOW. London, Feb. 12.—Mr. Chamberlain addressed a crowded meeting at Glasgow to-night. In the course "Clerkenwell cum Limehouse" programme set up by Mr. Gladstone merely as a kind of birdlime or groundman-one-vote" principle in his reform bill Mr. Gladstone refused, although urged to include it by his col leagues. They could not any more be sure of hi views on the Church Disestablishment question. conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain urged that the Unionists ought to give the country a constructive policy, in-cluding measures for free education, an extension of the Land Purchase act and the rollef of the Scotch

Havana, Peb. 12.-Yesterday's chess game between of the scries, and which was won by Tehigorin, was opened with the Evans gambit. Thirty-one moves vere made. The game lasted an hour and a half, of

which time Tchigoria occupied only twenty minutes in making his moves.

THE SITUATION IN HAYTI. Washington, Feb. 12.—Rear-Admirst Gherardi will assume command of the North Atlantic Squadron in a few days. He is now on his way to join the flag ship Galena at Key West. That vessel will sail to Hayti soon after his arrival. Instructions have been sent to her commanding officer, Captain Sum have her prepared for sea without delay.

nation in Hayti is contained in a dispatch to the Sec Consul at Cape Haytien, bearing date February 2. He at that port, and says that there is no marked change in the position of the contending armies since the date of his last report. He says that St. Mark and Gonaives were again bombarded the previous week and adds that no blockading vessel has been seen at Port Haytien since January 17. The American steamers recently without molestation with logwood and coffee

Captain Howell, commanding the United States steamer Atlanta, reports to the Navy Department under date of Capo Haytlen, January 30, that there were no signs of a blockade at that time, and that he understands there had been none during the preced-ing two weeks. He says that there is no excitement at Cape Haytien justifying the presence of a war vessel, and that, in consequence, he proposed to cruise vessel, and that, in consequence, he percent for Jamaica.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The French Consul at Port an Prince sent a cable dispatch on Sunday saying that the condition of affairs in Hayti was improving and that the rebels were expected immediately to submit to

AMERICAN MAIL WITHHELD IN SAMOA.

San Francisco, Feb. 12.-Captain Leary, who co panded the United States man-of-war Adams at amon, has learned since his arrival here that important letters addressed to him by Rear-Admiral Kimberly and the State Department falled to reach him. Th and all mail matter, whether addressed to officials or to private parties, is handled by them. As complaint frequently been made that mail intended for American citizens at Apia has been delayed and at times altogether withheld by the German authoritic Capain Leary is prosecuting an inquiry to determine whether his official mail was tampered with.

Berlin, Feb. 12—The "Reichsanzeiger" publishes

list of the losses among the crews of the German men-of-war Olga and Eber in the battle at Apia on December 18. There were ten killed, thirty seriously wounded and nine slightly wounded.

TO INVESTIGATE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL. policy-holders of the Connecticut Mutual Life In surance Company, representing different parts of th State, mot here this afternoon to determine upon gome action relative to the defalcation of Joseph A Moore. Ex-Senator Morgan H. Weir, of Laporte, presided. After Judge Walker had directed attention to a law which authorizes the Auditor of Indiana whenever in his judgment it may be advisable, to

DEATH OF A VETERAN OF 1812. Farmington, Me., Feb. 12.—James Oliver, of In-dustry, died yesterday, ago ninety-six. He was a veteran of the War of 1812.

COUNTY DEMOCRATS AT WORK. The large meeting reors of Cooper Union was crowded as tovening when Secretary McGee called the new County Committee of the New-York County Democracy

and after consultation reported the following officers for the year 1889: Chairman, Police Commissioner John B. Voorhis; viee-chaffmen, one member from each Assembly District; treasuset, C. C. Baldwin; corresponding secretary, Charles J. McGee; recording secretary, Mitcheel Levy; financial secretary, Colonel Edward Gilon; reading secretary, Michael Mulqueen; sergeant and assistant sergeant at arms, Eichard Castell and George H. Dyer. sergeant starms, Escaled Ex-Senator James Daly moved that the Committee of Resolutions (which was afterward selected) report a platform in which the attitude of the County Democraci

IMPRISONED IN PANAMA.

INDIGNITIES TO WHICH TWO AMERICAN PHYSICIANS WERE SUBJECTED.

DR. PURDY, OF SENECA FALLS, DIES SOON AFTER HIS IMPRISONMENT BY THE PANAMA. AUTHORITIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Auburn, Peb. 12.—A story is told here to-day giving a history of the persecution visited upon two Amer-ican physicians at Panama, which ended in the death of Dr. H. J. Purdy, of Seneca Falls. Dr. Purdy had prescribed medicine for a patient in Panama who died two hours, and the authorities arrested Dr. Purdy and his partner, Dr. Charles H. Utter, a former Auburn man, and imprisoned them. Dr. Purdy while in prison was taken ill with yellow fever and died. Dr. Leroy Lewis, of this city, a friend of Dr. Purdy, has in his possession letters from Dr. Utter and a copy of letter written by Consul-General Thomas Adamson, at Panama, to Mr. Rives, Assistant Secretary of State, that give a full history of the experience of these two Consul-General Adamson, who was instructed by his imprisonment, and that on an occasion when Dr. Purdy presented a petition to be released on ball he declared that he was a British subject.

Under date of January 9, Dr. Utter wrote from prison a letter to Dr. Lewis, of this city, giving full details of his and Dr. Purdy's experience. The folowing are extracts from this letter:

Over two years ago, Dr. Purdy came here expecting to do business with what is known as the "American Dredging Company," but could not make the necessary arrangements to his satisfaction. . I had a large practice in Aspinwall, and Dr. Purdy said he would like to form a copartnership with me. I told him if he wished to he was at liberty to do so. . . The evening of October 9 1888, he arrived in Panama; but I was over in Aspinwall but get back to Panama next morning, and found Dr. Purdy in the office attending to business. . . On the 11th there were three men brought to the office in a cart, all suffering from rheumatism and blood poisoning. The Doctor examined them, then asked me to examine them. He took their names and gave them all the same kind of treatment and they went away. On the morning of the 14th one of the captains of the pelice came in and said he had then the same officer came back after me. He said Dr. Purdy wanted me. I put on my coat and went at once. Well, the police landed me in the calaboose also. They

would not let me see Dr. Purdy or talk to any one.

Well, I was mystified. In the evening they took me
before the Alcaide. When I saked him why I was detained he said there were charges proferred against us for poisoning a man. I saw there was a bottle of medicine on the Alcaide's desk, and they said that the medicine was on the Alcalde's desk, and they said that the modeline was polson, and asked me what I knew about it, so I told them what was in the medicine, and also drank a little of the medicine. After they had taken my ovidence they put Dr. Purdy and myself in a room togother where we were lecked up. The Dottor's evidence was the same as my own and he drank a portion of the medicine also. The rument chemist, together with the medicine. , He anal the medicine. All he found in the medicine was a lit lodie petassia. They said they did not know how much lodio potassia is took until I sent to my office and got Var whereas the patient was taking only about twenty-for rains. We were kept in prison about four weeks.

The letter goes on to say that Dr. Purely caught

rellow fever in the prison. He suffered there for five days, when he was taken to a hospital, where he died. Utter says he has yet had no trial.

BRUTAL CHESAPEARE CAPTAINS. STORIES OF INHUMAN TREATMENT ON THE

OYSTER BOATS TOLD IN COURT. Baltimore, Feb. 12 (Special) .- The German Society of Baltimore has been instrumental in bringing sev eral of the brutal captains of Chesapeake oyster-dreds ing boats to trial. Captain T. Beauchamp was heard for court. Heinrich C. Tick, counsel for the German from New-York, told a story of inhuman treatmen at the hands of Beauchamp. He shipped from New York under the assumed name of William Sticker Captain Beauchamp's ill-treatment led him, John Green, colored, and a Pennsylvania boy, to desert. They stole into the yawl at night, but the waves were so high that the little boat capsized. They nearly drowned, but finally, with their clothing frozen The next morning Cain saw Captain Wallace and Cap tain Croswell bind the colored man. Then they seized Cain, and after tying tarred rope tightly around his thumbs, swing him up by the thumbs and kept him suspended five minutes. He saw them hoist the Penn-sylvania boy up in the same mainer. Alexander Gallagher, another of the crew, swore that Beauchamp

struck him in the mouth and kicked him. John Kovallack testified that he shipped from New York, and was on board all the boats of Captain Beau champ's fleet. He was to get \$14 a month. He saw Captain Beauchamp knock one Steiner down wit a piece of firewood and again with his fist. He wa on the Mark Stevens, lashed alongside the pung Beauchamp, when Captain Wallace and Captain Croswell hung three men up by the thumbs.

A BURGLAR THOUGHT TO BE TASCOTT. Chicago. Feb. 13 (Special).-The interest in Tascott the alleged murderer of A. J. Snell, has been revived by a burgiary which was committed at the house of J. W. McLean, No. 224 Belden-ave. It is supposed that the burglar was none other than the long-los Tascott. The house was entered about 2 o'clock in the morning. He then proceeded to the bedruom of Mr. and Mrs. McLean, but the latter awoke, sat up in bed and shrieked. The burglar covered her with a revolver, eyed her steadily and slowly retreated from Mr. McLean was awakened by his wife's shrick and started to follow the burglar, but his wife threw her arms around him and before he broke loose from her the burglar had vanished. Mrs. McLean describes him as young and well-dressed, wearing a round, stiff hat and freek coat.

A NEW GRANITE COMPANY FORMED. Rockland, Me., Feb. 12.-A new corporation has been formed under the laws of New-York combining the granito interests of the firm of Booth Brothers and the Hurricane Granite Company with a capital stock of \$250,000. The company will operate the quarry at Millstone Point, Conn., and the following quarries in Maine: Long Cove, St. George, Atlantic Quarry, Stal Harbor, the Hurricane Isle quarry and two at Vinal Haven. The officers are: William Booth, of New-London, president, and John Ronelson, of New-York, seer tary. The company's headquarters will be in New-York.

Pittaburg, Feb. 12.-William St. Clair, proprietor of store, at Wilkingburg, a suburb of this city, was fatally shot by burglars this morning. Mr. St. Clair lived with his family back of the store, and was awakened by a noise of something falling. As he opened the door leading to the store, he saw two men utside. Before he could raise his pistol to fire, the burglars, shot twice at him. He then returned the fire, following them out to she street. As he reached the pavement, he was shot twice, one ball entering the left leg and the other taking effect in the breast. The noise alarmed the neighborhood, before assistance arrived the assassins had escape

BANKER POLLOCK GETS A NEW TRIAL. Newburg, Feb. 12 (Special).—John M. Pollock, the junior member of the banking and insurance firm of John R. Wiltzie & Son, who was convicted in Septem-ber in Judge Wilkins's court, this county, and seutenced to Sing Sing for five years for swindling customers, has been granted a new trial.

ASKING CONGRESS TO REMOVE A GOVERNOR. Bismarck, Dak., Feb. 12 (Special).—The memorial to the Congress and President of the United States asking for the immediate removal of Governor Church was introduced in the Legislature. The resolution arraigns the Governor on the charge of having obstructed needed legislation and on general mal-administration. The last step in the fight between the Governor, and the Legislature has dissipated all hope of reconciliation and the conflict will be continued until the Legislature adjourns or the Governor is re-

A WOMAN'S NOVEL RHASON FOR SUICIDE. St. Louis, Feb. 12 (Special).—Mrs. Rachel Willis, who longed for fame as a writer, shot and killed herself this morning. Mrs. Willis left a letter, staling that her early education had been neglected and that she had worked for years to overcome her defects and failed. She had written badly spelled poems and atories, and always mee with disappointment. DETERMINED INCENDIARISM.

REPEATED ATTEMPTS TO BURN A HOUSE. BAGS SOAKED WITH KEROSENE SMOKING IN AN

ATTIC-MANY LIVES IN PERIL! Another incendiary fire was discovered yesterday afternoon in time to prevent loss of life and destruc-tion of property. At about 5:30 o'clock the rooms occupied by Joseph Hart on the third floor of No. 215 Eighth-ave, were suddenly filled with smoke. Without waiting to investigate the cause, Hart ran to a truck company around the corner, and several firemen responded to the call for assistance, with fire extinguishers. The firemen groped to the attic over No. 215 and found the floor burning in at least a dozen places. They put out the flames with but

paper, which were strewn all over the attic floor, had been saturated with kerosene or benzine. The fire was discovered before it had got under good headway, and the odor from the inflammable fluid was plain. If the fire had got a good start the occupants of Nos. 200, 211 and 213 Eighth-ave, would have been unable to escape because of the narrow exit. There were twenty-five women and children in the buildings This is not the first attempt that has been made to

ignite these buildings. On Sunday evening a fire was discovered in the same attic, and there was plenty of evidence to show that it was incendiary. Bundl of rags and jute were found that had been saturated with an inflammable fluid supposed to be kerosene, several mouths ago there was a fire in the attie of No. 213 Eighth-ave, and the circumstances were so suspicious that the Fire Marshal made an investigation, but was unable to find out who were the guilty narries.

not, but was unable to find out who were the guilty parties.

The tenants all have theories as to who set fice to the place last evening, but they are only conjectures without facts. The living rooms are all poorly furnished and none of the storekeepers carries a large stock. It is said that none of the tenants is insured. Fire Marshal Mitchell and two detectives from the West Twentieth-st, station examined the premises last evening and collected sufficient evidence to show that it was the work of an incendiary, and they are now busily engaged trying to find out who touched off the match.

A POLITICAL PLOT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

THE SCHEME BY WHICH THREE MEN HOPE TO

PROFIT BY THE LEGISLATIVE DEADLOCK. Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 12.-A scheme of a bold and startling character is outlined in advices from become United States Senator. President Carr, of the State Senate, Governor, and Henry S. Walker, Secretary of the State, to return to his office, all for the space of two years. It is believed that there cannot be an election of a Senator at Charleston without the vote of Carr. The story is that Walker devised a scheme in view of which Carr's conduct in the Legisis to prevent the election of a Senator. The Legislative term ending February 23, the new Governor's term will begin without a successor for Wilson, who vacancy thus created Carr will fill under the consti ution, and as soon as he has taken the oath of office he will appoint Wilson United States Senator and Walker Secretary of State. He will then refuse to call an extra session of the Legislature, and there being no desision of the contest over the Governor necessarily remain in office until the regular Legislative session in January, 1800. That this scheme has been deliberately formulated and is nearing fruition is believed by cool-headed men. If Goff qualifies on March 4, he will not secure his seat without a

Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, New-Mexico, Arizona and Wyoming. Several of the States have already been heard from favorably, and there is little doubt but that all of them will be represented. The Governor of Pennsylvania has expressed a desire to have that State represented, although Pennsylvania was not invited to join the movement.

springfield, Ill., Feb. 12.—In the Senate this morning a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three Senators and five Representatives to attend a conference called by the Kansas Legislature to investigate the alleged beef and pork trust was adopted.

TOWN ELECTIONS IN THIS STATE. Canajoharie, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The town meetings held through Montgomery County to-day resulted in the election of six Democratic Supervisors to four Republicans. Binghamton, Feb. 12 (Special).—In the charter elec-

tion in this city to-day the Republicans elected three out of four Aldermen and Captain W. E. Bray, Assessor. Georgo E. Greene, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was beaten by Frank H. Stephens, Democratic, owing to the publication of a canard, too late for successful contradiction. The City Council will remain Republican. The county went heavily Re-

Pittsburg, Feb. 12 (Special).—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric Company was held to-day. George Westinghouse, ir. read a statement in which he announced that a meet-ing would be held at a future date. When complete information regarding the combinations made in 1888 would be given. It was stated that during 1888 the Westinghouse Company had acquired, by lease, the control of the Consolidated Electric Light and the Sawyer-Man Electric companies, the lease taking effect October 1. The Westinghouse Company owns 81,225,000, par value, of the capital stock of the Consolhiated Company, the capital of which is \$2,500,000. In November the Westinghouse Company acquired the capital stock (\$135,000) and outfit of the Waterthe capital stock (\$135,000) and onthe of the Walas house Electric and Manufacturing Company. In Jar uary of the present year an agreement was entere-into with the principal owners of the United State Electric Lighting Company whereby the Westinghous Company purchased seven-fifteenths of the stock.

JEFFERSON AND FLORENCE FORM A PARTNER SHIP.

St. Louis, Feb. 12 (special).—A telegram was received to-night by W. J. Florence, the comedian, which completes another great theatrical partnership. Several weeks ago Joseph Jefferson made Mr. Florence a liberal offer to become a member of his company. Mr. Florence declined the offer, but afmounced bis willing. piorence declined the oner, but annothered als winningness to enter into a parinership arrangement with Mr. Jefferson, with the style of the Jefferson-Florence Company. To night Mr. Florence received a telegram, from Mr. Jefferson in which Mr. Jefferson acquiesced in such arrangement. They will play in old English comedies and will join fortunes next season.

A WEALTHY SPINSTER'S HEIRS SURPRISED. Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 12.—The inventory of the estate of Miss Catherine Peirson, of Richmond, is a great surprise to her relatives, notwithstanding she was known to possess considerable wealth. The inventory just filed shows a personal estate of inventory just filed shows a personal estate of \$450,000, nearly all in Government bonds and bank and first-class railroad stocks. Miss Peirson was a noted character in the county for years. She always attended the annual cattle shows, bedecked with diamends. The apprecises found a collection of fifty bonnets of all styles, dating back over half a century, and seventy shawls, including many rare and valuable ones.

THE ELIGIBILITY OF GENERAL DUANE,
Corporation Counsel Beckman said yesterday that he did
not think that the opinion which made General Duane
ineligible to continue to hold the effice of Aqueduct Commissioner well founded. The Attorney General of the
United States had decided, Mr. Beckman said, that retired
officers of the Army and Navy were not regarded as holding a Federal office, although still borne upon the Army
or Naval Register. The statute forbids an aqueduct
commissioner to hold any Federal, State or municipal
effice, except Commissioner of Dueds or notary gubile.
Mr. Beckman thinks that it does not apply to General
Duane, for the reason stated. He had not seen the reported decision of the Supreme Court of the United
States by Justice Miller, in which the contrary opinion
was said to be declared. THE ELIGIBILITY OF GENERAL DUANE.

IN HONOR OF LINCOLN.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB'S SUCCESSFUL DIN-NER.

ADDRESSES BY CHAIRMAN ADDOMS, GENERAL PORTER, BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH AND CONGRESSMAN BOUTELLE IN RESPONSE TO PATRI-

Three years ago the Republican Club undertook to stimulate the movement in favor of making the anniversary of Lincoln's birth a National legal holiday. It sought to do this by holding its annual dinner on that day, and trying, by example, to get other party organizations to do the same.

The dinner last night was held, as usual, at Delmonico's. The attendance was so large as to make necessary the use of an annex room. The Vice-President-elect, Mr. Morton, was among the guests. He came at 6 o'clock and remained there for about an hour. Then he had to go away. decorated with flags, banners, shields and golden cagles. Marshall's picture of Lincoln, which had been framed for the occasion by the artist, was hung near the speakers' table. The music was confined chiefly to the most popular American airs, and was accompanied frequently by the most enthusiastic singing on the part of the hundred or

Mortimer C. Addoms, the newly elected president of the club, presided. General Horace Porter and Congressman Butterworth sat beside Others at this table were Congressman Boutelle, General Henry L. Burnett, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, Stephen B. Elkins, General John N. Knapp, Colonel Joel B. Erhardt, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, John C. New and John H. Slavin. Judge Thurston was unable to be present.

SOME OF THOSE AT THE TABLES. Some of those at the other tables were:

A. B. Humphrey, H. M. Wynkoop, Alexander P. etchum, Charles K. Lexow, Solon B. Smith, Prederick G. ney, H. W. Albro, Alexander Caldwell, David Mitch Gedney, H. W. Albro, Alexander Caldwell, David Mitchell, William H. Bellamy, Mahlon Chance, Alfred B. Price, Augustus Kountze, Seth M. Milliken, W. F. Milliken, A. J. Cammeyer, M. Budlong, L. L. Van Allen, John S. Smith, Cephas Brainerd, James W. Hawes, Lesile W. Russell, John T. Lockman, Julion T. Davies, J. Edgar Lesycraft, James G. Cannon, H. R. Do Milt, William M. Lasses, March M. Carrell, John W. M. State, M. William M. Lasses, M. Carrell, J. M. W. William M. Lasses, M. Carrell, J. M. W. W. M. State, M. Carrell, J. M. W. W. M. State, M. Carrell, J. M. W. W. M. State, M. Carrell, J. M. W. M. State, M. Carrell, J. M. W. W. M. State, M. Carrell, J. M. W. M. State, M. W. M. State, M. Carrell, J. M. W. M. State, M. Carrell, J. M. W. M. State, M. Carrell, J. M. W. M. State, M. State, M. M. State, M. M. State, M. State, M. M. State, M. M. State, Lesperaft, James G. Cannon, H. R. De Milt, William M. Isaacs, Howard Carroll, John W. Vrooman, James S. Lehmsier, A. C. Cheney, William Broekfield, Henry L. Einstein, E. F. Shepard, John H. Gunner, Henry C. Perley, John A. Sieicher, Henry L. Stoddard, Granvills P. Hawes, Samuel Thomas, Edward T. Bartlett, Joseph Pool, John H. Wood, George E. Weed, S. W. Roach, William Rowland, Edward Mitchell, Ciarence W. Meade, D. M. Hildreth, Jr., Henry A. Barnum, William Leary, Jacob Hess, James A. Blanchard, John W. Jacobus, E. A. Mc-Alpin, Charles F. Homer, Charles H. Denison, Joseph Ullman, J. M. Bundy, J. H. Baxter, Charles E. Coon, Rev. H. D. Grosse, S. T. Everett, Charles N. Taintor, William Felsinger, Homer Lee, W. H. Ballou, Urlah W. William Felsinger, Homer Lee, W. H. Ballou, Urlah W. Tompkins, D. D. Earle, George H. Lounsbury.

Tompkins, D. D. Earle, George H. Lounsbury.

Before the cigars had been lighted the Crescent Glee Club, which sang in Lincoln's first campaign, rendered some stirring selections. President Addoms was loudly cheered when he rosed to speak. His brief opening address was well received. His allusions to a strong foreign policy caused uproarious applause, with shouts for Mr. Blaine. Some of the points of Mr. Addoms's speech were as follows:

lative session in January, 1800. That this scheme has been deliberately formulated and is nearing fruition is believed by cool-headed men. If Goff qualifies on March 4, he will not secure his seat without a struggle.

Two more desertions were made from the Kenna ranks to-day, those of Senator Arbuckle and Delegate Sydenstricker. Kenna received 33 votes against 37 for Goff, and 9 scattering, six of which were Democratic votes and the remaining three the Union Labor members.

The Union Labor men are reported to have held a harmonious caucus this evening, at which they deeded to vote for Wirt R. Neal the remainder of the week.

THE ALLEGED BEEF AND PORK COMBINE.

TO BE INVESTIGATED BY AN INTERSTATE CONVENTION IN ST. LOUIS NEXT MONTH.

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—Governor Humphrey, of Kansas, selected St. Louis as the place and March 12 as the time for holding the Interstate Convention to investigate the alleged beef and pork combine. The canvention will be composed of joint committees of three Senators and five Representatives from the Relations of the two Dakotas, Washington, Montana, Indian and Wyoming into the sistance of the realions between labor and capital. (Loud applause.)

At the close of the points of Mr Addoms's speech were as follows:

I am happy to be able to congratulate the club that the cloud of darkness, doubt and discord, and their proponitor, Democracy, which have involved this fair Republic of the last four years will now soon pass away, and the brightness of hope in the future proponitor, Democracy, which have involved this fair Republic of the last four years will now soon pass away, and the brightness of hope in the future proponitor, Democracy, which have involved this fair Republic of the last four years will now soon pass away, and the brightness of hope in the future proponitor, Democracy, which have involved this fair Republic of Applause, Applaus

At the close of the chairman's remarks, Joseph Pool, of the Committee of Arrangements, read letters and telegrams from prominent party leaders who were unable to be present. General Harrison said: "I recall with great pleasers who were the committee of the present of the committee of the commit

leaders who were unable to be present. General Harrison said: "I recall with great pleasure an evening speut with your club two years ago, and regret that it will be impossible for me to have that pleasure this year." Mr. Blaine said: "I regret that I am not able to unite with your club this evening in commemorating the fame of the illustrious statesman and philanthropist, who ranks next to Washington in the admiration and affection of the American people."

Messages of regret were received from William Walter Phelps, Senator John Sherman, Governor Humphrey, of Kansas; Governor Taft, of Rhode Island; J. S. Clarkson, of the Republican National Committee, and Governor Beaver, of Penisylvania. Letters were also received from Senator Hiscock, Cornelius N. Bliss, Whitelaw Reid, Senator Davis, of Minnesota: Congressman McKinley, Governor Hovey, of Indiana; Senator Allison, Senator Evarts, Robert Lincoln, John S. Wise, Governor Burleigh, of Maine; Governor Foraker, General Alger, Hannibal Hamlin, Senator Ingalls, Senator Fussett, Chauncey M. Depew, General Hawley- Governor Thayer, of Iowa; Senator Spooner, Governor Ames, of Massachusetts; Governor Dillingham, of Vermont, and many others.

THE FIRST TOAST. "Abraham Lincoln-The fragrant memory of such a life will increase as the generations succeed each other," was the first toast. General Porter responded to it. He was introduced by the chairman as an old friend of Lincoln's " whose long acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln, intimate relationship, both official and personal, with our illustrious chieftain, General Grant, and distinguished career as a brave defender of his coun-

our illustrious chieftain, General Grant, and distinguished career as a brave defender of his country in the time of her peril, have eminently fitted him to tell the story of our great War President." His eloquent tribute to the great leades was wurmly applauded. General Porter said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am encumbered with divers misgivings in being called upon to rise and cast the first firebrand into this peaceful assemblage (laughter), which has evidently been enjoying itself so much up to the present time. (Renewed laughter). From the herculean task accomplished by the Republican party last fall, we have come to think of its members as men of deeds and not of words-except the Spellbinders (laughter)—and in attempting to initiate these proceedings by words I am reminded of the days when Pythagoras of Athens organized a School of Silence and Phryne made the opening speech. (Laughter)—I fear your committee is treating me like one of those toy balloons that are sent upprevious to the main ascension to test the currents of the air; but I hope that in this sort of bailooning I may not be interrupted by the remark that interrupted a Fourth of July orator in the West when he was tickling the American Eagle under both wings (laughter), delivering himself of ne cast of platitudes and socaring aloft into the brilliant realms of facey, when a man in the audience quietly remarked: "It I demonstrate to-night that dryness is a quality. If I demonstrate to-night that dryness is a quality. If I demonstrate to-night that dryness is a quality not only of the champagne but of the first speech as well, you may reflect on that remark of Abraham Lincoln at City Point, affec he had been shaken up the night before in his boat in a storm in Cheasaron and the sent up a star officer rushed up to him with a bottle of champagne and seld: "This is the cure for that sort of an ill." Said the President: "No, young man, I have seen too many fellows seastek ashore from drinking that very article." (Laughter.)

man, I have seen too many fellows season from drinking that very article." (Laughter.)

HIS LIPE A ROMANCE.

The story of the life of Abraham Lincoln savers more of romance than reality. It is more like a fable of ancient days than the story of a piain American of the nincecath century. The singular vicksitudes in the dife of our martyred President surround him with an interest which attaches to few men in history. He sprang from that class which he always alluded to as "the piain people," and never attempted to disdain them, if believed that the Government was made for the people, not the people for the Government, (Cheers, He feit that true Republicanism is a torch—the more it is shaken in the bands of the people, the brighter it will burn. (Applause,) If was transcendently fit to be the first successful standard-beauer of the progressive, aggressive invincible Republican pasty. (Loud applause.) He might well have said to those who chanced to sneer at his humble origin what a Marshal of France, raised from the ranks, said to the haughty nobles of Vienna,